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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



## A VOICE

From the Executive Mansion.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: The pair of glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully,  
JOSEPH B. GORDON,  
Governor of Georgia.

All eyes fitted and all glasses at the  
Drug Store of POWER & REYNOLDS, May-  
ville, Ky. 1890-19-1p

## FOR SALE.

The farm of the late W. E. Tabb, situated in  
the town of Dover, Ky., containing

## 66 ACRES

of good farming land; three barns that will  
hold thirty thousand pounds of tobacco; well  
watered; fences in good condition; 191 2 on  
C and O. R. R. one hour and forty minutes  
to Cincinnati. Terms of sale—One third cash,  
the balance in one, two, three, four and five  
years with 8 per cent. interest; or in one or  
two payments at the option of purchaser. For  
further information, address the under-  
signed. W. W. BALDWIN, agent,  
Hid 60t Mayville, Ky.

## NEW GOODS!

I desire to inform the public that my stock  
of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS is  
complete and embraces everything usually  
found in a first-class store. My stock of  
Holiday Goods is very fine.

## A Fine Line of

## DOLLS

For the Little Folks.

Also Agent for the Old Stated Hand Dye-  
ing establishment.

MISS LOU POWLING,  
Second St., next door to White, Judd & Co.'s.

T. J. MORAN,  
PLUMBING.

Gas and Steam Fitting. Work done at rea-  
sonable rates. Headquarters on West side of  
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Practices in the Courts of Marion and ad-  
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## DENTIST,

ZWIGART'S BLOCK.

## FOR MEN ONLY!

WIEDE AND FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD.  
General and Nervous Debility.  
Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects  
of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young,  
Remedies, WRECK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS, PAINTS OF BODY,  
Absolutely satisfying TONIC TREATMENT—Results in a day.  
See list of testimonials and testimonials in a day.  
Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.  
Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## GEN. CROOK DEAD.

He Dies in His Room at the  
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

Heart Disease Supposed to  
Have Been the Cause.

While Exercising With Dumb Bells, He  
Is Stricken Down and Passes Quietly  
Away a Few Minutes Later—He Had  
Been a Soldier All His Life and Cap-  
tured Geronimo—Biography.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Gen. George Crook, died suddenly in his parlor at the Grand Pacific hotel shortly after 7 o'clock Friday morning, but the officials were so paralyzed by the unexpected event and occupied in ministering to the stricken widow, that it was nearly two hours later before word was sent to army headquarters or the news became current on the streets.

The general occupied a box at the Columbia theatre Thursday night and witnessed Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of the dual role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He returned to the hotel shortly after 11 o'clock and retired apparently in the best of health and spirits. His suite comprised a parlor and two sleeping rooms on the third floor, the third room being occupied by Mrs. Reed, of Oakland, Md., a sister to Mrs. Crook, and who has been visiting them this winter.

Gen. Crook arose about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, and after partially dressing himself, entered the parlor, where, as was his wont, he commenced to exercise with the dumb bells. About fifteen minutes later his wife, who was sitting in an adjoining room, heard him call in a faint voice: "Mary! Mary!" Upon responding she found the general reclining upon the sofa and evidently in pain. His hands were pressed over his heart and he was barely able to articulate: "Many, I can hardly breathe."

Greatly alarmed, Mrs. Crook rung for assistance, and messengers were dispatched for Dr. Hurlbut, whose office is a block away. The physician quickly responded, but on his arrival expressed the opinion that the patient was beyond relief. Five minutes later Gen. Crook passed away as quietly as a sleeping babe. Mrs. Crook was overwhelmed by the terrible event and her grief was pitiable to witness.

Col. Corbin and other members of the staff hurried to the hotel upon receipt of the news, and the war department was at once notified.

The funeral will take place either at Washington or Oakland, Md.

Gen. Crook had not been in the best of health for some time, although he did not consider it necessary to consult a physician. A few weeks ago he went on a trip through the Indian Territory, accompanied by Gen. Strong and other officers, and on his return he frequently complained to members of his staff that his heart troubled him. The news created a profound sensation in the city.

## Biographical.

Gen. George Crook was born near Dayton, O., Oct. 3, 1828. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1852, and was on duty with the Fourth infantry in California in 1859-61. He was in the Rogue River expedition in 1856 and commanded the Pitt River expedition in 1857. In the latter he was wounded by an arrow. Had risen to a captaincy when the beginning of the civil war he returned to the east and became colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio infantry. In 1862 he was wounded at Lewisburg, West Virginia.

For his services at Antietam he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, United States army. He was actively engaged in several campaigns during the war, and took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, receiving the brevets of brigadier general and major general, United States army, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1865. July 28 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel Twenty-third infantry, United States army, and assigned to the districts of Boise, Idaho, where he remained until 1872; actively engaged in Indian campaigns.

In 1872 he was assigned to the Arizona district, where he quelled serious Indian disturbances. In 1875 he was sent to Wyoming, where, at Powder river, he defeated the unruly Sioux and Cheyennes. He continued his campaign in the northwest with relentless vigor until, in May, 1877, all of the hostile tribes had yielded. In 1882 Gen. Crook returned to Arizona, where he forced squatters to vacate the Indian lands. In the following year, when the Chiricahua went on a raid, he pursued them and made 400 prisoners.

During the two years following no depredations occurred, but in the spring of 1884, the Indians under Geronimo again went on the warpath. Gen. Crook pursued them and forced their surrender under conditions. The president declined to ratify his action and Gen. Sherman telegraphed him that the only condition that could be made with Geronimo's band was that their lives would be spared. In the meantime, Geronimo and some of his men escaped, and Gen. Sheridan having criticised his campaign severely, Gen. Crook asked to be relieved from the command of the department of Arizona. He was relieved, and Gen. Miles was sent to take his place.

Shortly after Geronimo and his band surrendered and were taken to Florida where they now are. For nearly four



GEN. CROOK

years there has been a bitter controversy over the surrender. Gen. Crook's friends claiming that Gen. Miles had brought about the climax of what could not have been accomplished without Gen. Crook's antecedent work. This controversy has gained in bitterness recently by the discussion of a bill which has passed the senate and is now pending in the house committee providing for the removal of Geronimo and his people to Fort Sill. I. T. Gen. Crook favored the removal and Gen. Miles opposed it.

When relieved of the command of the department of Arizona, Gen. Crook was sent to Omaha in command of the department of the Platte. In 1888, on the retirement of Gen. Terry, he was made an major general and sent to Chicago in command of the division of the Missouri.

## HANGED IN A GRAVEYARD.

A Quiet "Removal" By a Mob Near Robinson Station, Ky.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., March 22.—Dan Gruell was hanged Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, by a masked mob composed of about twenty men. They took him from his home to a graveyard about three miles from his home and hanged him to a wild cherry. Mr. E. W. Hill found Gruell hanging there Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, and gave the alarm. Judge Lafferty went to the place, had the body cut down and summoned a jury, who returned a verdict of hanging by parties unknown. Gruell about two years ago defrauded the people in that community out of several thousand dollars by buying cattle, etc., and never paying for them.

At that time he was pulled up two or three times, and was compelled to give up about \$2,000 and ordered to leave, which he did, going to the mountains. He returned recently, and it is said has threatened to kill several of his neighbors and burn them out, and has also treated his wife badly and has had a number of difficulties. This is supposed to be the cause of the hanging. No idea is entertained as to who composed the mob. The hanging took place about two miles from Robinson station, on the Kentucky Central railroad.

When Gruell was found he had a black cap over his face, and his hands were tied behind his back. A regular hangman's knot was tied in the rope. His wife does not say much, only that the mob came and took him away, telling her that they would not hurt her, only to keep quiet. She evidently did not care, as she did not give any alarm. He tried to cut her throat not long since. He also leaves five children, the eldest only 13 years old.

## A YOUNG WOMAN'S VAGARY.

She Dons Male Attire and Later Steals a Mule—Now a Fugitive.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—Miss Agnes Rankin, a handsome young woman of about twenty-five summers, who formerly resided near Union City, whose parents now live in Weakley county, recently donned male attire and traveled to Martin, where she went by the name of Ed. Jones, and, though she met many who knew her as Agnes Rankin, they did not recognize her.

Finally she strolled up in Weakley county and hired as a farm hand to a family living about seven miles south of Fulton. Here she worked for three weeks, and one day mounting one of her employer's mules rode into Fulton, sold the mule to Mr. Reed, the liveryman, for \$80, and then wandered down to town.

Her actions and display of money caused a constable to arrest her, and he took her to Martin for identification at her request. There the astonished officer discovered that his prisoner was a woman, and he departed for home leaving her free. It is supposed that she is now somewhere in Kentucky, and the buyer of the stolen mule is in pursuit.

## EDISON IN THE RACE.

He's Not Swell Headed and Will Enter the "Fast Sending" Tournament.

New York, March 22.—Thomas A. Edison, in reply to a letter from Mr. Frederick Catlin, manager of the coming "fast sending" tournament, intimating that he might have drifted too far away from his early telegraphic associations to be interested in such matters, writes as follows:

FRIEND CATLIN—I hope I haven't changed a particle. I'd rather have the smallpox than a swelled head. Put me down for \$25. Yours,  
THOMAS A. EDISON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—An anti-lottery league has been organized by a number of prominent citizens for the purpose of preventing, if possible, an extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery company. Among the members are Judge McGloin, Tax Collector Parker, ex-United States Attorney Parlane, Judge Ellis, Col. Hill, Rev. B. Carradine, President Coleman, president of the Catholic knights, and President Morris, of the Canal bank.

## Glass Factory Closed.

CANTON, O., March 22.—An advance of 150 per cent. in the price of soda ash caused the Canton Glass company to close its doors. It will reopen Monday to fill present orders, after which, unless the price of material is reduced, it will close permanently. The factory is one of the largest in the state, employing a force of 150 men, and during the past year has been running day and night, owing to rush of work.

## Bluff on a Big Offer.

TECUMSEH, Ala., March 22.—Bluffton, Ala., makes the gift of \$500,000 to the Methodist church for the location or the educational institution known as the University of Southland. Rev. C. L. Mann, D.D., who has it in charge, says that \$1,000,000 will be expended on the main building, which will be 300 by 300 feet and seven stories in height, with an inner court 200 feet square.

## Death of a Minstrel.

BOSTON, March 22.—Benjamin Collins, the well known minstrel, died in this city last night of pneumonia.

## IMMIGRATION.

Strenuous Protests Against Addi-  
tional Restriction

Made to the Joint Committee  
of the Senate and House.

Editor Rosewater, of The Omaha Bee, and Editor Bartholdt, of The St. Louis Tribune, Make Vigorous "Kicks" Against Closing Our Gates to the Oppressed of Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The senate and house committees on immigration met in joint session Friday morning and heard protests against the passage of any laws restricting foreign immigration. Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of The Omaha Bee, made the first address. He stated that he represented a number of German societies of other nationalities in the west, and proposed to tell the committee of the views they entertained on the subject. Mr. Rosewater reviewed briefly the history of immigration from the time of the declaration of independence, and stated that the question naturally followed: "To what extent shall this right of immigration be abridged or extended by the United States?"

At the present time he said the ratio of immigration was on the decrease. Since 1847, thirty-three years ago, 9,639,633 immigrants had landed at the port of New York. The time had not yet come, he believed, when immigration should be restricted. He was born in Bohemia; his brothers were born in this country. He claimed to be a good as his brothers. The accident of birth did not make them any better than he. This belief in pride of National birth he believed to be a survival of barbaric fanaticism. The pauper laborers transplanted on this side of the ocean were generally supposed to injure the interests of our laboring people. This, he contended, was not so. When the pauper laborers came to this country their condition became better. Their wants were greater, and they consequently became greater consumers. The native laborers had given up the heavier kinds of labor, and these immigrants were needed to take their places. The Americans who worked on the streets and railroads today were comparatively few.

Under Senator Mitchell's immigration bill persons differing from the popular democratic idea would be prohibited coming to this country. Persons who believed that there was something wrong with the machinery of government were classed as Socialists. Senator Mitchell's bill would prohibit their immigration to America, yet Edward Bellamy and Henry George, who were rank Socialists, were allowed to live here and distribute their books about the country.

In answer to a question of Senator Chandler, Mr. Rosewater said that he believed that the present laws were adequate for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants. Those who had committed crime, who were paupers, and who came under contract were excluded.

Richard Bartholdt, editor of The St. Louis Tribune, read to the committee a protest to congress from a conference of German-American societies, held in Washington a few days ago. The protest cited that the societies "Respectfully but most earnestly object to and remonstrate against the passage of any and all of the measures now before your honorable body, designed to materially change the present National laws on immigration and naturalization." Some of the reasons for the protest were that the proposed immigration measures were fraught with the same spirit that caused the founders of the United States to rise in rebellion against a British tyrant; that the industry and intelligence of the immigrant have been a chief factor in developing the country; that the immigrants have always been devoted patriots to the United States; that the proposed change is unequal for; that the scheme proposed is impracticable, and that our existing laws, if rigidly and honestly enforced, afford ample protection against all undesirable and criminal immigration.

## CROWDING INTO "HEAVEN."

Schweinfurth's "Angels" Gathering for a Ten-Days' Confab.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 22.—Schweinfurth's followers held their first meeting at "Heaven" for the present ten-days' conversations at noon Friday. As far as can be learned the gathering will be free from sensational features so far as the public is concerned. The "Master" will expound the scriptures, the theme throughout the convention being the doctrine of the new covenant and the condition of the redeemed when all prophecies shall be fulfilled. There are 100 persons present, and all sleep under the same roof. Inasmuch as there are sleeping accommodations for only about thirty, the "angels" are rather crowded, but Schweinfurth said Thursday that all were pure-minded and free from any worldly passion, and they could therefore all be accommodated very well.

## Digging of Cemetery Drainage.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 22.—The citizens of Brick Chapel and vicinity, a few miles north of this city, are much concerned over a discovery just made in the drainage of their cemetery. Ditches six and a half feet deep were dug for that purpose, and in one instance a hole was bored in a box containing the remains of a man who had died of typhoid fever, letting the water run out in the drain within 300 feet of a farmer's well. Dr. G. W. Bener, of the county board of health, was called there Wednesday to examine the drainage, and ordered several of the drains cut off.

## CREVASSES WIDENING.

The Situation Along the Lower Missis-  
sippi River Growing Worse.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—A dispatch from Vicksburg to The Times-Democrat Friday said:

The crevasse at Raleigh, La., as well as that at Offutt, Miss., will likely cause serious damage to the railroads in their respective vicinities. The River-side division of the Mississippi Valley railroad is under water and the track is being staked down to prevent its being washed away.

"Unless the crevasse at Offutt, which is 500 feet wide, is soon closed, large portions of Washington, Sharkey and Issaquena counties, and the garden of the Yazoo, Mississippi Delta, covering an immense area, will be flooded.

The situation on the Shreveport division of the Queen and Crescent Route is serious. Between Tallulah and Lake the water was up to the railroad track yesterday afternoon, and was rising seven inches daily.

The Raleigh crevasse is enlarging at the rate of two feet an hour.

All attempts to prevent the ends of the levees from caving have so far been successful. A party of engineers left here for Raleigh, Thursday night, for the purpose of riveting the ends of the levees with willow mattresses.

There is great distress in the track of the flood caused by a lack of skills to move persons and property out of danger. No loss of life has been reported.

Advices from the levees on both sides of the river south of Greenville are encouraging.

It is reported that the Nita crevasse is now 450 feet wide and from 6 to 8 feet deep. Two plantations above the break have been covered by backwater, and the flood is spreading over the country below for a distance of twenty-five miles.

## THE BARNWELL LYNCHING.

Judge Hughes' Seathing Denunciation of the Participants.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22.—The court of general sessions of Barnwell county, South Carolina, convened Thursday, with Judge J. H. Hughes on the bench. His honor's charge to the grand jury was full and forcible with regard to the recent lynching of eight negro prisoners. He said:

"It is with great regret and pain that I must speak to you of the enormous, outrageous violation of the law committed in this county since the last term of this court. Eight men safely confined in jail to stand their trials were taken from the protection of the law by a body of lawless men and shot to death. Such a cold blooded butchery is without precedent in the history of this country. If the perpetrators of so foul a murder can be discovered, let it be done, and the law be vindicated.

"No people can flourish who have organized mob law. The harm done by such acts is incalculably severe. When men go to jail, take prisoners away and put them to death, they inflict a frightful blow on their state and community. Such lawlessness should be deprecated, should be checked, and I hope there is sufficient patriotism and love of law and order to check such crimes."

## THIRTEEN TRAMPS

Arrested for Brutally Assaulting a Half-Breed Indian Boy.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 22.—About 2 o'clock Thursday morning Frank Pecongie, a half-breed Indian, aged 17 years, appealed to the police to arrest a party of tramps who had taken possession of a country school-house, a few miles east of town. The officers went out, and just before daylight arrested thirteen men and brought them to this city. Pecongie was raised near Marion, and was educated in the Indian school.

He has been working near Muncie, but recently decided to try the life of a tramp, and joined the band Tuesday at Frankfort, but the first night he was with them each of the tramps compelled him to submit to a nameless outrage. The assault was repeated Wednesday night, but the boy broke away from the crowd, and on arriving here informed the companions of the facts. His thirteen companions were all arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, and were sent to the stone pile for fifteen days. Pecongie has enough of tramping, and will return home. He is badly injured.

## Collecting Rent With a Gun.

DELPHOS, O., March 22.—Near Hunts-town Jenn Fishback has for the past two years been renting his son Joseph a small farm, for which he refused to pay. On Monday last the old man went to his son's home with the intention of forcibly ejecting him, and upon the son's refusal to leave armed himself with a shotgun. The son became frightened and drove to Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining legal authority for the arrest of his father. The old man held the fort for three days, keeping the sheriff and deputies at bay. Hunger compelled him to surrender, but not before injuring three or four persons, one of whom lies at death's door. The old man, who is in jail at Ottawa, is a notorious character, having served three terms in the penitentiary.

## Fight About Fuel Gas.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 22.—Gen. John B. Castleman and Mr. William Jackson, both of Louisville, indulged in a little scrap Thursday morning in the rotunda outside of the senate chamber. They were separated before either was hurt. The row was over a bill to allow the Kentucky Rock Gas company, of Louisville, to manufacture and sell fuel gas. It is opposed by the Louisville Gas company, which is being represented in legislative matters by Mr. William Jackson. Gen. Castleman is connected with the Rock Gas company. Mr. Jackson claimed his company had not been treated fairly before the committee, and one word brought on another until matters came to a breach. The principals were in the senate chamber at the time, and adjourned to fight it out. There is not likely to be further trouble.



# THE BEE HIVE'S BARGAINS

FOR THE SECOND WEEK OF THE SERIES OF REGULAR WEEKLY RUNS.

## WATCH THIS SPACE EVERY SATURDAY.

**BARGAINS FOR THIS COMING WEEK ONLY:** One hundred and fifty dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 10 cents straight per pair—our regular price is 15 cents; Children's Heavy Ribbed Fast Black Hose, 8 cents a pair, sizes from 5 to 8½, regular price 15 cts.; one thousand yards Standard Light Calicoes, lengths from two to ten yards, for this week 4 cents a yard; beautiful lot of Fancy Prints at 5 cents a yard; Double Purple Prints at 5 cents a yard; Indigo Blue Prints (Arnold & American's) at 5 cents a yard; Silver-gray Prints, suitable for second mourning, at 5 cents a yard; beautiful Satines, French designs, at 10 cents a yard—they are 20 and 25 cent qualities. See a few of them in our middle window. Last week's run was a big success; this week the articles offered below market prices are still more attractive. Wait for our **GRAND MILLINERY OPENING**, the date of which will soon be announced.

**ROSENAU BROS.,** PROPRIETORS OF THE BEE HIVE. EUROPEAN HOTEL BUILDING, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

### A NEW CHARTER

**And a Modern Municipal Government Needed, but Let the People Elect Their Officers.**

**A Fair, Impartial and Interesting Consideration of Matters in Which All Citizens are Concerned.**

[Communicated.]

Does the City of Maysville need a better municipal government, and is it necessary to obtain a new city charter? This is an important question which should concern our people.

Our present charter was adopted in 1833. Since that time there have been many amendments to it, which have been a succession of repeals, partial repeals and enlargement of powers, until our present charter is a chaotic mass of incongruities, neither comprehensive nor practicable. It was approved seventeen years before our present State Constitution was adopted, which requires that

The City Court of Louisville, the Lexington City Court and all other police courts shall remain until otherwise directed by law with their present powers and jurisdiction, and the judges, clerks and marshals of such courts shall have the same qualification, and shall be elected by the qualified voters of such cities or towns at same time and in the same manner and hold their offices for the same time as County Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs, respectively.

Our city charter provides that the Mayor and Marshal shall be elected on the first day of January each year. A number of cities, having charters similar to ours, had many perplexing legal questions to grow out of the election of officers, and, after appealing to the highest tribunal in the State, applied to the Legislature and had their old charters dissolved and new ones granted. The seventh section of our present charter provides that

The Mayor of the City of Maysville shall be the chief executive officer of said corporation. \* \* \* He shall have power to summon a jury in all cases tried before him when the parties, or either of them, require it. He shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases for the violation of the ordinances of the city. He shall have the like jurisdiction within the limits of the city that Justices of the Peace have over assaults and battery and riots, routs and unlawful assemblies.

It is to be observed that the above section unites the power to enforce and the power to interpret the law in one officer, the Mayor. Government, whether federal, State or municipal, should be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Montesquieu said: "There can be no liberty where the legislative and judicial powers are united in the same person, or body of magistrates," or "if the power of judging be not separate from the legislative and executive powers."

There are three good reasons for the City of Maysville needing a better municipal government and a new charter. First, our city charter is not comprehensive, nor is it practicable for the administration of the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the city.

Second, if our principal city officers are not legally elected, then they are *de facto* officers and have not the legal authority to protect the people.

Third, our present city government does not consist of well-defined legislative, executive and judicial departments, but by the charter all the powers of government are "vested in one principal principal officer, the Mayor, and one City Council."

Our City Council, wrestling with the subject of the new charter, find it is not an easy task to study the social phenomena of the people of Maysville, and to draft a charter that will meet the practical wants and necessities and give them a good municipal government. We believe the City Council has the public welfare at heart, but there is too much party spirit in its deliberations. It destroys that conservatism so essential to a careful consideration of the general good. If we are to have a municipal government with the legislative department to make laws, the executive, to enforce laws, and the judi-

cial, to interpret the laws, we must carefully look to the limiting of these powers, their extent and operation, and guard against innovation.

What is the executive department of government? It is the power to execute the laws, not to oversee the laboring men upon the streets.

What is the legislative department of government? It is the power to make laws—not to do the voting for the people and elect officers for them.

Let us carefully examine the reasons given by the City Council for their electing our city officers. The first is, the City Council is responsible for the revenues of the city. What new responsibility has the City Council taken upon themselves in the new charter? They do not give any security. They will have the power to vote for appropriations out of the city revenues, and while this is the extent of their responsibilities, the people are legally bound and responsible for the payment of the same. Our city officers, whether elected by the City Council or by the people, must execute bond to the City of Maysville.

The second reason is, an apprehension of the danger from the vicious element of society in our elections. There is an attempt to ring the alarm bell "bummer" to justify Council in arrogating to themselves the power of electing our officers, which should properly belong to the people. Take the people of Maysville in the aggregate, and they are intelligent and capable of self-government. If they are capable of electing a City Council, they are also qualified to elect all our city officers. It is an encroachment upon the rights of the people for our City Council to deprive them of being the source of political power. The great privilege of suffrage is the fundamental right of republican government, and it is essential to the welfare of society that the government have a common interest with the people, and the officers who discharge the public trust have an immediate dependence on, and be in close sympathy, with the people. When there enters into government "a will independent of society itself," it can not work harmoniously in a republican form of government. It properly belongs to an arbitrary appointing power which, at best, is a pernicious security, and will soon degenerate, and combinations will be formed more gigantic and corrupt than the evils the Council is so apprehensive of from the bad element that takes part in our elections.

Why do we need a municipal government? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice, without constraint. But we should not close our eyes to the lessons observation serves to teach us. We live in a country remarkable for its growth, development and expansion. Large cities have been built within the lifetime of a single individual. We have extensive opportunities to study municipal government. Has it been found in the administration of municipal government, that a body of select men act with more rectitude or greater disinterestedness than the individual members of society? What is our experience? Do not our Marshals that have been elected by the people compare favorably with the Deputy Marshals that have been chosen by the Council? This will, "independence of the people," has been observed to work the opposite to a power to constrain evil in municipal government, as is to be noted by the licentious and corrupt works of the Tweed Ring in New York and similar combinations in other cities, where corrupt combinations have sprung out of the arbitrary appointing power of a few individuals, who have placed their own chosen ones in power, who neither respected the will of the majority nor the rights of the minority, but have been instruments in the hands of a few men to cheat and fatten on the public. We have an abiding faith in the wisdom, goodness and moral support of the people to maintain a good city government. Let candidates for our city officers come before the people. Let character, reputation and capability be the active influence that commends them to their support for office. Under these limitations, let the door to our city offices stand open to merit, and let the people vote for our officers.

The City Council should give the people a good city charter that will secure to them a good government, but they should leave the people the right to select the officers to administer it. C.A.N.O.

### THE EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY, Proprietors

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1890

The point made by "Cano" elsewhere that the council is chosen to legislate for the city and "not to elect the city officers" is a good one.

If Congress passes Representative Wilson's bill to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts, Mason County will belong to the Eastern, and the court will be held at Catlettsburg.

If the Legislative districts are rearranged at the present session of the State Solons, the basis of apportionment will be one man to 2,969 registered voters. Mason County will get but one Representative.

How cheap the Republicans must feel, after "resoluting" in favor of the Blair bill all these years, to learn that such prominent leaders of their party as Hale, Hawley, Hiseock, Ingalls, Plumb, Spooner and Sherman all voted "fermist" it.

There is one bill pending in Congress, which, if passed, will add about 400,000 names to Uncle Sam's pension roll at once and about 52,000 each year hereafter. This is a sample of the legislation that "statesmen" devote their time and talents to now-a-days.

The Mills bill placed the tariff duty on steel rails at \$11 a ton, and the Republicans raved and ranted all during the last campaign and declared the Democrats were trying to ruin the steel rail industry. But now that rampant protectionist, Carnegie, comes to the front and says he can manufacture such rails successfully at a duty of only \$5 a ton. Don't be surprised if the Republicans adopt the Democratic views on the subject before Harrison's term expires.

EVERY Republican convention in the past four years has "resolved" in favor of the Blair Educational bill, and now comes the news from Washington City that the measure was defeated in the Republican Senate yesterday by a vote of 37 to 31. They will, no doubt, try to explain their action by saying that "Blair talked the measure to death." But that won't do. Their action is a vindication of the Democratic position on this question from the start. They will be swinging around next to the Democratic position on the tariff.

Murdered and Robbed.

EVERTON, Mo., March 22.—The murder of "Lucky" Morgan at Dadeville, a small town near here, has just been discovered. Morgan had been missed by his friends for a day or two, and a search discovered his body at the bottom of the well. His face was burned to a crisp and his throat had been cut from ear to ear. He was a rich old bachelor, and the murder was doubtless committed for the money which he was known to carry with him in large amounts. His house had also been robbed.

Women Fight a Lover.

WESTPORT, Conn., March 22.—Annie Loveric and Manie McDermott, two young women employed in Lee's cotton factory, Wednesday evening fought a stand-up fight with bare knuckles in an 11 building. The fight was the outcome of a quarrel over the attentions of a young man. Daily was time keeper and Elias Shaw was referee. A dozen others were present. Neither had much advantage until Miss Loveric landed a stinging blow on Miss McDermott's nose, which settled the affair.

No Time for Repentance.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—Dr. Maurice Augustus Rust, a distinguished German physician and atheist author, met with an untimely death Thursday afternoon. He was nearly 83 years of age, and had resided here for over twenty years. He ascended to the roof of his home to fix a skylight, and having effected his object started to descend the ladder. Somehow he lost his footing and fell to the floor below, some twenty feet, and was instantly killed.

CONGRESS.

Seventh-Fourth Day.

In the senate—Protests were presented against the meat inspection bill. The Blair bill was beaten—yeas 31, nays 37. A motion to reconsider was entered. After executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house—Two public building bills were passed. The Mudd-Compton contested election case was voted on. The resolution declaring Mudd elected was adopted—yeas 159, nays 145. Mudd was sworn in. The pension appropriation bill was taken up, and at 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned.

## Special Bargains

IN FOOTWEAR

Men's \$3.00 All Calf Boots Only \$2.25  
Men's \$5.00 All Calf Sew'd Boots \$3.50

## John Mundell's Shoes

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

These goods have a national reputation. Every pair warranted. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes in all the latest Spring styles, at lowest cash prices.

## BARKLEY'S

SPOT CASH SHOE STORE.

## Special Announcement

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public that we shall add to the Bee Hive a new

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have secured the services of Miss L. M. Pearce (late of Mabley & Carew, Cincinnati,) as Forelady and Trimmer in this department. We shall make special efforts to make this the leading Millinery establishment in Maysville. Our assortment in this line will be complete and varied. Our facilities for obtaining the latest New York and Parisian Novelties are unrivaled. Our prices for fine Millinery will be much lower than have ever been quoted in this city. Wait for our Grand Millinery Opening, the date of which will soon be announced.

## Bargains For the Coming Week:

One hundred and fifty dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 10 cents straight per pair, regular price 15 cents; Children's Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast black, 8 cents per pair, regular price 15 cents; all Prints, including Indigo, Fancy, Double Purple and Silver-gray, for second mourning, at 5 cents a yard; Standard Light Prints, lengths from two to ten yards, 4 cents a yard; beautiful Satines at 10 cents per yard, regular 20 and 25 cent qualities.

## ROSENAU BROS.,

Proprietors BEE HIVE, European Hotel Building.

## SEE OUR BARGAINS

—IN—

White Goods, Embroideries, Sicilian Cloth, Gingham,

Flanellet, &c. Best Henriettas in the market for the money. Big jobs in all heavy goods. Job lot of Carpets and Rugs. You will find our goods the best and prices the lowest.

**A. J. McDOUGLE & SON, Sutton Street.**

—An Elegant—

—Solitaire · Diamond · Combination · Ring—

Lace Pin, Stud and Bracelet

Will be presented to some customer of J. BALLENGER, the Jeweler, on MARCH 8, 1890—one ticket for every dollar's worth of goods bought.

## CARRIAGES, SURREYS, PHAETONS, BUCCIES AND DRIVING CARTS.

Those who expect to buy a vehicle of any description (home-made or otherwise) are most respectfully invited to call at our office and factory, two doors west of opera house, and examine the most complete line of Carriage Goods ever seen in Maysville. Our determined purpose is to keep pace with the times by making our purchases exclusively for cash, and in such quantities as to compete with the most astute of the day, thus enabling us to sell all goods in line in accordance with the remarkably low prices farmers are now required to take for their products. Special attention given to Repairing and Repainting work. Edward Myall will be found constantly in the Carriage Repository and Mr. John Porter in the Undertaking Department.

**MYALL & SHACKLEFORD.**



**3 EAST SECOND STREET.**



## GERMAN LIBERALS

Position of the Party Under the New Government

Shown By Dr. Bamberger, a Leader in the Reichstag.

He Says the Emperor's Intentions Are, No Doubt, Excellent, and Like His Grandfather He "Conceives His Mission to Be Not Merely to Reign, But to Govern."—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 22.—In an interview respecting the position of the German Liberals under the new government, Dr. Bamberger, the leader of that party, in the Reichstag, said:

"Emperor William II conceives his mission to be not merely to reign, but to govern. This was the belief of his grandfather before him, and it is very far from proven that his father had had a fundamentally different idea of the functions of the Prussian monarchy."

"The Prussian constitution and the constitution of the German empire leave to prerogative an incomparably wider field than it occupies in the English system. Two views of these documents—for both the constitutions are written documents of specific purport—are held in Germany. The advanced Liberals regard them as beginnings of a constitutional development, from which in time representative institutions may grow to their full stature. Prince Bismarck has declared that he does not admit this construction, and that the constitution of the empire is a limit laid down and agreed upon by which the German nation has said to the advancing tide of Democracy: 'Thus far and no further.'"

"William I is believed to have shared this opinion, and it would seem to be held by William II, judging by his speech at the dinner given by the provincial diet of Brandenburg on Thursday, March 6. The Conservative view is that the advanced Liberals in endeavoring to make the most of the position and powers of the representative assembly, are trying to strain the terms of a perpetual compact and covenant."

"This is the explanation of Prince Bismarck's great bitterness against the party which best represents the principle of Liberalism in Germany, and this is the reason he described the Liberal leaders as 'enemies.'"

"Behind the Liberals the anxious Conservatives see the Social Democrats, who, though on all points of doctrine at issue with the Liberals, are yet often in the kaleidoscopic shifting of majorities found to vote on the same side."

"The Social Democrats moreover, are professedly opposed to the existing constitution of society. Further to the left are found the Poles and Alsations who protest against the empire in its present extent. The emperor appears to be, at least in regard to the meaning of the constitution on the Conservative 'platform,' which includes all kinds of Conservatives and the so-called National Liberals. His speech on March 6, expressed the feelings with which these parties regarded the success of the Liberals and Social Democrats at the polls."

"No monarch in England, since the Tudors, has had a power comparable to that of the German emperor and King of Prussia. The emperor in the above mentioned speech referred to the Emperor William I, and to the Great Elector. William I gave the impulse to the social legislation, which has been the peculiar characteristic of Germany in recent years, and in this direction the grandeur will follow in his footsteps."

"The great elector represents very different achievements. Prussian historians eulogize him as the consolidator of the monarchy, in the sense that he made Brandenburg, Prussia, and the Rhenish duchies as far as possible into a single state. The judicious American historian of Prussia, Mr. Tuttle, regards him with aversion as the subverter of the ancient liberties alike of Brandenburg, of East Prussia and of the duchies. But he was the zealous and energetic promoter of Prussian industry and commerce."

"The emperor's intentions are, no doubt, excellent. But his recent declaration that 'All who oppose me I will crush,' makes it more evident than any event which has since transpired that the Liberals of Germany have no easy part to play. But they have not suffered adversity without having gained experience, and will know how to steer in difficult times."

A Remarkable Feature. The Times Berlin dispatch says: "A remarkable feature of the crisis is that there has been no organized effort of public opinion to induce Bismarck to stay in office. This may be attributed to the fact that his countrymen were convinced of the hopelessness of trying to induce him to change his mind. Moreover, they felt that he was aging rapidly and merited rest, and they knew that they were blessed with an emperor who is pledged to continuing the foreign policy which has secured peace to Germany for twenty years."

Captivity a Learned Man. A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says that besides a comprehensive military and naval knowledge, Gen. Von Caprivi is well versed in modern languages, history and political science. While chief of the admiralty he showed a great aversion to semi-official papers. This leads the Liberals to believe that a thorough change of the relations between the government and the press may be expected.

Language and Religion War in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 22.—It is reported that, acting under inspiration from Sir John Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor Stultz will refuse his assent to the bill just passed by the legislature abolishing the French language and separate Catholic schools. If he does the Greenway government will be forced to resign, hopeless confusion will ensue, and an appeal will be made to the country, in which event the government will doubtless be triumphantly returned. A prominent Frenchman who pretends to know, says that this course will be taken.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!  
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

**L.S.L.**

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

ITS WAMBOIE D AWING take place semi-annually, (June and December) and its Grand Single Number Drawing take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Famed For Twenty Years, for integrity of its drawings and prompt payment of prizes, attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*J. T. Early*

*J. T. Early*  
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters: R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. F. H. LANAUX, Pres. State National Bk. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bank. CARL KOHN, President Union Nat'l Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 tickets at \$2 each; halves, \$1; Quarters, 50¢; Tenths, 25¢; Twentieths, 12½¢.

LIST OF PRIZES.  
1 PRIZE of \$300,000 is.....\$300,000  
1 PRIZE of 100,000 is.....100,000  
1 PRIZE of 50,000 is.....50,000  
1 PRIZE of 25,000 is.....25,000  
2 PRIZES of 10,000 are.....20,000  
5 PRIZES of 5,000 are.....25,000  
25 PRIZES of 1,000 are.....25,000  
100 PRIZES of 500 are.....50,000  
200 PRIZES of 300 are.....60,000  
500 PRIZES of 200 are.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
100 Prizes of \$500 are.....\$50,000  
100 Prizes of 300 are.....30,000  
100 Prizes of 200 are.....20,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.  
999 Prizes of \$100 are.....99,900  
999 Prizes of 100 are.....99,900

1,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800  
NOTE.—Tickets drawing capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates, and any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.—Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C., by ordinary letter, containing money order issued by all express companies, New York Exchange, Draft or postal note. Address registered letters containing currency to New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER, that the payment of prizes is guaranteed by four National Banks, New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose charter rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest lot or fraction of a ticket issued by us in any drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

## BARGAINS.

I have moved all my stock not damaged into the storeroom of Mrs. Gurney, next door to Woods' meat store. They must be sold in the next few days and will be sacrificed at whatever they will bring.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS  
BLUE GRASS FLOUR,

In good condition, at \$3.00 per barrel. Call and examine the goods and don't miss the bargain.

**R. B. LOVEL**  
MARKET STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME,

And HILL & Co.'s is the Place to Buy Goods at

Prices Without a Parallel!

New crop N. O. Molasses.....50  
4 Cans Cream Corn.....25  
600 Matches, only.....5  
3 Boxes Babbitt's Potatoes.....25  
10 Bars Soap.....25  
California Apricots, finest, per can.....15  
Country Hams, per pound.....10

Onion Sets and Seed Irish Potatoes and Garden Seed now in.  
Our annual Bargain Sale will continue this week, and for Saturday, come and get Oranges and Bananas at 10 cents per dozen.  
Headquarters for Potatoes, Lettuce, Radishes, new Potatoes, Ripe Tomatoes and new Cabbage.

**HILL & CO.**

T. H. N. SMITH,

DENTIST

Next to Bank of Maysville.

Gas given in the painless extraction of teeth.

**T. J. CURLEY,**  
Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, Etc.  
Second street, opposite State National Bank.

The

Great Auction Sale

Continues.

Goods Are Being

Sold at

Astonishingly

Low

Figures!

J. W. Sparks & Bro.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Horse Supply Goods

And at this time of the year I am prepared to fill all orders for Farming or Plow Horses. Large stock of

Collars, Hames  
and Trace-Chains

of the best quality. If you need anything in this line it will pay you to come and see me, as my prices shall be the lowest. Thank you for your past kind patronage, I am respectfully,

GEO. SCHROEDER.

P. S. I am special agent for a few horse remedies which are guaranteed to cure every case they specify. Invaluable to horse owners. For further information call on or address me for circular.

A Liberal Offer.

OFFICE OF THE ELIXIR OF DATES CO.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[Northern Branch, Cleveland, O.]

We hereby agree to forfeit One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for any case of habitual constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache or piles that Elixir of Dates will not cure.

ELIXIR OF DATES CO.

(For sale by J. J. Wood, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.)

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the Mason County Jail until the 27th of March, 1896, for the purpose of furnishing the labor to paint the building of the Jail. Two cents on the outside one on the inside. The Directors reserve the right to reject all or any bids.  
M. D. FARROW, Chairman.

**REMOVAL  
SALE.**

Prices cut in two for the next thirty days, at Mrs. Anna Frazier's.

**GEORGE W. COOK,**

House, Sign and Ornamental

Painter and Paper-Hanger.

Shop north side of Fourth street, between Madison and Market, Maysville, Ky. 12413

DENTIST.

Dentist,

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

**OPIUM**  
and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.  
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

## NEW STORE

**A. HAYS**

—WILL OPEN A—

Dry Goods and Notions,

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

—AND—

BOOT and SHOE HOUSE

On or about March 25th, with a complete line of the latest and best assorted stock in the city. Wait for us. Respectfully,

**A. HAYS,**

OLD BEE HIVE STAND, SUTTON ST.

**M. B. McKRELL,**

In order to enliven up business during the remainder of February, will offer the

Following Grand Bargains:

Good Dress Buttons, 1 cent per dozen; Sewing Machine Needles, 1 cent each; good Pins, 1 cent per paper; Torchon Lace, 1 cent per yard; fine Toilet Soap, 2 cents a cake; job lot of Ribbons, closing out at 5 cents a yard; lovely Tips, worth 50 cents, now go at 5 cents; Felt Hats only 10 cents; Best Dark Prints at 5 cents a yard; good Brown Cotton, 5 cents per yard; good Bleach Cotton, 5 cents per yard; Hope Lonsdale, 7 1-2 cents; Tobacco Cotton, 1 3-4 cents; Checked Nainsook at 5 cents, worth 8 cents; Striped Cotton Hose at 5 cents a pair; good basting Thread, 5 cents per dozen; one lot of odd sizes in Kid Gloves, worth 75 cents to \$1.25, now only 50 cents.

—BARGAINS IN ALL—

WOOLEN GOODS, JEANS and FLANNELS.

We are receiving new Spring Goods in every department, and would be glad to have you call and examine our stock. We will take great pleasure in convincing you of the known fact that you can save money by buying your Dry Goods at

**McKRELL'S SPOT CASH STORE,**  
SUTTON STREET.

SIXTY THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER OUR

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

With our stock of 60,000 rolls of new WALL PAPER, all prices and styles, 500 dozen new WINDOW SHADES, the latest designs and colors, we are enabled to supply all demands and meet (if not beat) all competition. You will regret it if you do not see our line before you purchase.

**Kackley & McDougale**

WE CAN MEET ANY PRICES—CALL AND TRY US.

FOR FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc., go to your old Reliable Jeweler,

**HERMANN LANGE, 17 Arcade, Cin. O.**

New Stock of Wall Papers!

Sixty-one thousand bolts of Wall Paper our Spring purchase. You will find we have the finest papers ever brought to this city, and also the cheapest. What we had left from last season we will sell at any price, and start the ball rolling by quoting our new purchase of Wall Papers at 5 cents and upwards—elegant papers, too. This is not a removal sale, but our regular prices, and we intend to undersell all others. Call before the rush, as you can select at greater leisure.

**GREENWOOD'S PAINT STORE.**